

Amendments to the Specification:

Page 7, Paragraph 2:

B1
The housing 20 further comprises a second portion 32 formed materially similarly to the first portion 30. The second portion 32, as depicted in FIGS. 1 and 2, is formed in a truncated conical form, with the forward end having a smaller opening than the rearward end. The second portion 32 is connected, and preferably threadingly engaged, at the rearward end thereof to the forward end of the first portion 30, in a manner commonly known. The extension of the second portion 32 is formed such that a radiation source [12] 22 such as a bulb may be seated securely therein, as described herein further below.

Page 7, Paragraph 5 and bridging to Page 8:

B2
The radiation source 22 comprises, in the preferred embodiment, an elongated light emitting bulb. The bulb [23] 22 has a rearward end 46 and a forward end 48. The interior surface 33 of the second portion 32 is formed such that the rearward end 46 of the bulb 23 may be securely seated therein. The forward end of the bulb [23] 22 extends beyond the forward end of the section portion 32 of the housing 20.

Page 8, Paragraph 2:

B3
The bulb [23] 22 is a gas-filled bulb, preferably filled with xenon gas. The xenon bulb, when charged, emits a white light that is both a continuous light source and approximates the color spectrum of daylight. Thus, the beam of light produced from a xenon bulb is of the radiation wavelengths of the visible color spectrum, exhibiting strong infrared and near infrared radiation between 800 and 1000 nanometers. While the therapeutic effects of light waves of the visible spectrum is undetermined, the therapeutic value of the waves from the infrared and ultraviolet light waves are amply demonstrated, as will be discussed herein further below.

Page 9, Paragraph ²~~3~~

34 The device 10 is connected to a transformer 70 by electrical connection means 72 [means] such as an electrical line at the handle 34. The transformer 70 controls the amount of energy received by the radiation device 10. The transformer 70 is connected by a cord 74 having a plug 76 to an electrical outlet, such as a wall outlet, so as to draw a 110 volt current, as is well known. The transformer 70 has means 78 for regulating the power supplied to the device 10, generally comprising a power adjustment switch 80, a preposition selector switch 82, a continuous use light 84 and a remote use light 86. The preposition switch 82 is positioned either in the "off" position, "continuous-use" position, or the "remote-use" position. All of the elements of the transformer 78 are well known and commercially available.

Page 9, Paragraph ³~~4~~:

85 The power adjustment switch 80 permits the power to the radiation device 10 to be adjusted. Preferably, the transformer [78] 70 should be able to provide power from a range of 0 volts to 50,000 volts. Settings between 60 to 70% of this full power have been found to be most effective for most treatments. Since each human being is different in need, the exact settings for treatment for an individual is adjustable to accommodate all needs.

Page 10, Paragraph ²~~3~~

36 The lens module 52 is, preferably, formed in a conical shape, with the point thereof truncated. This conical shape is preferred as it increases the amount of surface 56 for the body treatments. However, other suitable shapes may be elected, if desired. A channel is formed axially within the module 52, such that the forward end of the bulb [23] 22 may be received therein.

Page 11, Paragraph 2:

637 Referring to Figure 3, there is shown therein an embodiment of the lens module 52, which is preferably made from a translucent plastic material, according to the various Shakra colors. It is seen that because of the recess 61 f formed in the module that it easily slips onto and off of and surrounds the forward end 48 of the light bulb 46, In this way, any one of the selected colors may be mounted over the bulb to provide interchangeability. Thus, it is contemplated that the present frequency modulator include a kit or plurality of interchangeable lens modules.

Page 12, Paragraph 3:

638 In use, the therapeutic radiation device 10 is positioned near the area of the body to receive therapeutic treatment. The lens module 52 is placed near the skin surface of the traumatized area. The transformer [80] 70 is turned on to either continuous use or remote use. The power supply from the transformer 70 is set by the adjustable switch at the desired setting. When the operator is ready to operate the radiation device 10, the operator pushes the push-button switch 50 on the handle 34 of the device 10. This thereby releases energy through the means for energizing 24, preferably a resonance coil 38 to the radiation source 22. The radiation source 22 illuminates, causing light waves to be directed to the portion of the body which is to be treated. The device 10 hereof reduces swelling of human body parts caused by trauma and diseases and thereby facilitates healing.